

## W. E. Mollison

Vicksburg, Miss.

MR. MOLLISON is a lawyer, educator, and publicist. He was born at what is now Mayersville, Miss., in 1859. He could read at five years, and since that time has been a student. He attended the "blue-back speller" schools in his native



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town. He was at the head of his class. He went to the preparatory school of Fisk University in 1876, and entered Oberlin College with the class of 1883. He was married to a schoolmate in 1880. After his marriage he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1881.

He was appointed County Superintendent of Public Education, where he served two years, and in 1883 was elected Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of his county. He was reelected in 1887 without opposition. In 1892 he retired from this office and resumed practice of law. He was appointed district attorney, pro tem., 1893, a distinction which no other man of his race has ever enjoyed in Mississippi, and in this position made a notable record.

He was appointed by President McKinley, supervisor of the Twelfth Census, with one hundred and sixty-five enumerators under his direction. In the political world he had been chairman of the District Committee of his district, and secretary of the State Committee. He represented the state in the National Republican Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis and made a speech nominating James G. Blaine, which brought his name to the attention of the country. He has been a delegate to other national and state conventions of his party. He is in great demand as a "college orator" and is compelled to decline numerous invitations from many parts of the country. He has one of the best equipped law offices in the South, and his clients come from all races and classes.

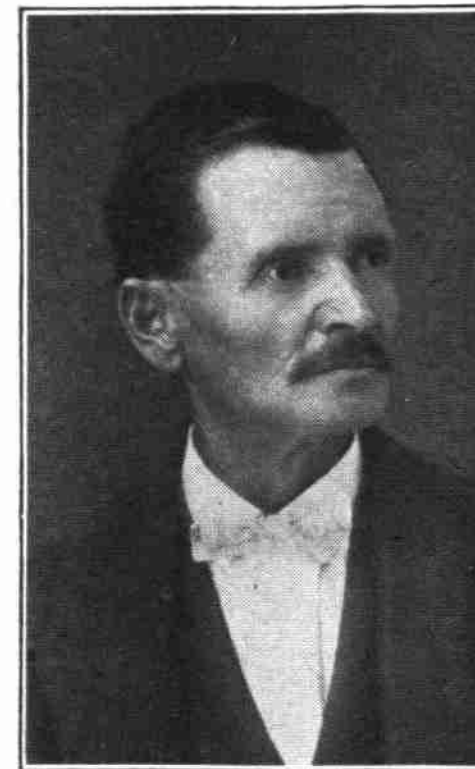
Mr. Mollison organized and put in operation the first banking institution managed by colored men in the state, and to-day the Lincoln Savings Bank is well known as one of the most successful institutions of its class in the country.

## Scott Bond

Madison, Ark.

MR. BOND conducts a business in dry goods and groceries and general merchandise.

He was born in the state of Mississippi, March 15, 1852, and was brought to Arkansas by his mother. After the Civil War,



Scott Bond

he lived with his stepfather until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he was married to Miss Magnolia Nash. Without money or credit, and practically with no education, they fought successfully the obstacles that confronted them. The first two years of their married life were spent upon a farm, where they worked as shear croppers. Having established a small credit, they were able to rent a small farm.

In a few years Mr. Bond found himself the owner of one-half interest in this farm, consisting of 2,200 acres. He realized early that land in eastern Arkansas would some day become the garden spot of the South, and availed himself of every opportunity to purchase more, until now he owns more than 3,000 acres, valued at more than \$50 per acre. He harvests large crops of corn, cotton, and potatoes. Mr. Bond's general merchandise and financial business was launched upon a small scale, but it has grown until the receipts were \$75,000 in 1908. One thousand bales of cotton were handled by his firm.

Mr. Bond is also engaged in the cotton-gin business, having in operation three large, up-to-date continental Munger-system gin plants, their capacity being 180 bales per day. These plants are managed by one of his sons, who is able to meet successfully the seed competition. Mr. Bond is a member of the Baptist church. He is a Prohibitionist and has engaged actively in eradicating whiskey from the county. A friend of his race, he is constantly lending a helping hand to the worthy and deserving.

Mr. Bond at the National Negro Business League Convention at Louisville, Ky., in 1909, spoke on "Succeeding as a Farmer." He is said to be the largest Negro farmer in Arkansas, and the relation of his experiences and successes was a source of stimulus to others engaged in the same occupation.